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The volumes are typographically satisfying; with all the aids and indexes for most convenient reference. The appendices embody the federal laws, a code of State statutes, and forms in patent proceedings. The citations are very full, including constant references to Lindley on Mines, standard geologies, etc.

The work is general in character, comprehensive in scope, perhaps as logical in arrangement as the subject admits, and is destined to become distinctly authoritative in a great and growing branch of law.

H. M. H.

Commercial Trusts, The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital.

By John R. Dos Passos. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1 vol., pp. 137.

An argument delivered before the Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., in 1899, corrected and revised, 1901. This little volume presents to us the views of one man only, on a subject fairly obscured by multitudinous and diverse opinions, but in exposition so simple and straightforward as to carry a great deal of enlightenment and conviction. The style is not so much that of the economist as of the intelligent American lawyer of to-day, who knows the theories but who cannot be led away from the facts. In his treatment, Mr. Dos Passos shows, by historical illustration, the absolute impotence of legislation struggling against natural trade laws; emphasizes States-rights in the question of Federal interference with corporations, and shows, in an interesting manner, his reasons for believing that this cry for publicity is uncalled for, the parties interested, namely, the State, the Public, and the Stockholder, being already sufficiently protected and that there is no public necessity of the kind warranting Federal interference. He advocates specific legislation against any corporation enjoying franchises or privileges not granted to or enjoyed by other persons or corporations, and that other corporate abuses be reached by effecting homogeneity of State laws. The author, at every step, defends the alleged evils of the "resulting monopolies," or the so-called trusts.

G. R. J.

The Administration of Dependencies. By Alpheus H. Snow. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1902. Cloth, pp. 604.

The author states in his introduction that the work has been undertaken in order to ascertain the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the U. S." (Sec. III, Art. 3). The book itself may perhaps be summarized by the sub-title: "A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire with Special Reference to American Colonial Problems." In view of the recent territorial acquisitions of our government, it is a most timely work and one fitted to be of great value to all students of this modern problem. The study is purely historical and, save in the chapter on "Imperial Obligations," singularly free from

personal view. The author traces the constant growth of the Imperial idea from the time of the Virginia colonization (1606) until the present date. He shows that the above constitutional provision is a complete grant of all the powers necessary to the Imperial government of the Member-States in a Federal union, as conceived by John Dickinson and Gouverneur Morris, in our Revolutionary period, and confirmed by the views of modern writers. The difference between Territories of the United States and Territories belonging to them is distinguished in a long line of judicial dicta from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, in *The American Insurance Company v. Canter*, 1 Peters 449 (1828), to the recent case of *The Mormon Church v. The United States*, 136 U. S. 1. The decision in the so-called "Insular Cases" (*Downes v. Bidwell*, 184 U. S. 244), is discussed briefly as being the latest expression of judicial thought in accord with the conclusions of former cases.

In the last chapter of the book Mr. Snow points out that precedent and experience have proved that a combination of expert and popular government is the most successful form of administration. To use his own words, he suggests "that the habitual administration of dependencies should be in the charge of the President, assisted by expert investigators and advisers, and that the superintendence and final control of the administration should rest with Congress subject to the final judgment of the whole people of the American union." The work, as a whole, can hardly fail to be of interest to the student and cannot be too highly commended to the consideration of all.

R. H. S.

The Health Officers' Manual and Public Health Law of the State of New York. By L. L. Boyce, of the Albany Bar. Matthew Bender, Albany. 1902. Cloth, pp. 289.

This volume is one of the series of Legal Works for County, Town and Village Officials of the State of New York, which is being published by Matthew Bender. It is, in the main, a compilation of the New York statutes upon this particular branch of governmental activity, but includes much other relevant material, as decisions of the court, forms, and comment of the editor, necessary to a thorough and complete treatment of the subject.

A brief outline of the contents will clearly indicate the scope and value of the work. Chapter 1 gives the text of the Public Health Law, covering the powers and duties of the State Board of Health, the local boards, and the Health Officer of the Port of New York; adulterations; quarantine regulations; provisions governing the practice of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and surgery; pharmacy regulations; etc. Accompanying each section which has been the subject of interpretation by the courts, is a brief digest of the decisions. Chapter 2 is composed of many miscellaneous statutes relating to or affecting the public health, and gathered from various portions of the statute book. Chapter 3 is original work of the editor,—a commentary upon the health law,